New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

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EN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: FOREIGN RATES

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twilight zone is clearing up. What remains is a straight and vivid line.

On one side is a violent, intoxicated minority. Under pretence of advancing the welfare of organized labor, it seeks by revolutionary means to overturn what is for the purpose, then, of recasting the social order agreeably to its appetites, pet passions and phantasies.

The strike no longer represents a failure in economic adjustment between employe and employer. It has become instead a sinister, artificial thing, a resource of disorganization, a means to further ends, an ugly portent.

were they so well paid, both actually and relatively. Their wages have risen faster than the cost of living, as simple statistics prove. Their hours of labor are no longer than they were; the conditions under which they work are rather better than worse, tending to improve, not magically, but steadily. Yet it is proposed in the name of these workers suddenly to paralyze America's innomic history.

For what?

Nominally, for better wages, for shorter hours and for ten or twelve other ambition is hard to restrain. It betrays

Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Committhe true reasons. He says: "We are going to socialize the basic industries of terpretation. And certainly one is ever anywhere try to do the same thing that of the fight."

We are going to socialize the basic in-

It shall not be left to public opinion. It is not a political question. It is a thing to be accomplished by right of the over the economic structure.

They cannot do it. This is not Russia. The American majority, when pressed too far, is the most ruthless and resourceful majority in the world. It will take care of itself. But it is slow to take serious thought; it never takes measures until something has happened to make its blood run hot. That is why we are actually in danger of coming to such a struggle with the forces of unrestraint as will be devastating to prosperity.

Conservative labor counsels are treated with increasing contempt. The head of the American Federation of Labor is divided household. Destructive elements are gaining sway. Mr. Gompers apparthose who believe in direct action for diction with a particular degree of both economic and political ends and are authenticity. seeking to get control of the labor move-

A great schism seems inevitable, and the sooner it comes the better, for meanwhile there is utter confusion.

The American Federation of Labor professes not to stand for turning the police power into workers' councils; yet it does not denounce what took place in Boston. It repudiates the theory and supports the fact.

The American Federation of Labor professes not to stand for the "socialization of basic industries"; yet it does not repudiate the statement that such is the ultimate purpose of the steel strike. In- tionalization of land, remained largely stead, it supports the steel strikers.

The American Federation professes not to stand for the kind of happy, irresponsible sovietism represented in the Plumb plan; yet the railroad brotherhoods' threat to strangle the country un- tion of great landed estates to their loves a fat man.

less that plan is adopted stands unrebuked. Misgivings naturally arise. Where does the American Federation of Labor stand? Is it on the people's side of the line, is it neutral or is it falling into the hands of its own Bolshevik

Exit the Vamp

The specialists in femininity are taking their pens in hand to announce the demise of the vamp. The shuffling, lounging, wise-eyed, so terribly wicked baby vamp has gone the way of so many yesteryear ladies. Rosy cheeks, upstanding figure, youthful manners have returned to their own. Even the "movies" are reported to be converting vampires into baby dolls as rapidly as new frocks and new complexions can be purchased. Out the whole vampire tradition goes, from

TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to Pay your money hack upon request. No red tape. No nulbbling we make seed promptly it the advertiser does not. All of which is another illustration of those cheerful and obstinate processes of action and reaction by which clocks tick and peace and war return and the tides of fashion advance and recede. The baby vamp was born to die. Having gone the limit and conquered her entire sex, there was no other alternative. Time was when the Theda Bara stare on a seventeen-year-old sub-deb would excite Slowly, as their way is, the American | a moment's wonder. How long since people are beginning to see the issue. A now! The vampish hair and complexion and slink and patter became so universal that it was the youthful, natural child that lifted the eyebrows.

One recalls an episode of the summer wherein a most discerning Newport hostess was supposed to have singled out an adventuress at sight from among her hundred guests. "But how?" flashed back the query. Was there any peak of fashion, or bizarre display of charm or cosmetics, that could single out any one, On the other side are all the rest of us. | at Newport or anywhere else? The turn was due and overdue. Let us be glad that it has come. Hail to the sweet and simpering successor of the terribly wicked baby vamp!

Reservation Two

We publish with pleasure elsewhere Take the steel workers. Never before on this page a letter from Mr. A. Barr Comstock upholding the contention that Reservation Two, reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "takes the teeth out of the whole covenant." Mr. Comstock makes a point which most of the other critics of Reservation Two have only ventured to hint at. He believes that Congress should have no right to reject or approve a recommendation of the council of the league of nations, even a recommendation committing the United States to go to war. This is telegraph; there will be no travel to or from dustry at a most critical time in our eco- logical enough for an advocate of a strong league of nations, which would constitute a superstate in fact as well as in name.

The other proponents of this view have felt themselves hampered by President Wilson's many positive interpretations benefits. A great majority of the men of Article X in the opposite sense. Mr. suppose they strike for these things and Wilson has said again and again that a for nothing else. But the vanity of recommendation from the league council cannot bind Congress in a legal way, carlier it would have interposed no obstacle The only obligation to accept a recommendation is "moral," according to his view, and he told the Senate Committee tee of Twenty-four, representing the on Foreign Relations that the United twenty-four separate American Federa- States had the right to interpret its tion of Labor unions participating, gives | moral obligation concurrently with its | Uncle Sam gave notice in advance that he

approval of the treaty. the United States. This is the beginning needed if, in the light of Mr. Wilson's the United States did in Cuba Article X will explanation, advocates of the Paris draft | bind the United States immediately to join in of the treaty continue to think that it deprives Congress of its constitutional right to declare war.

The Heir of Feudalism

"One may certainly say that feudalism power of destruction which twenty-four | in Eastern Europe is dead, and on the trade unions have-or think they have- whole it seems probable that its successor will be an individual peasantry, with a conservative and clerical type of civilization, which will delay anything like the advent of revolutionary socialism for one or two generations." The interesting fact about this forecast is that it was not uttered by either Mr. Chesterton or Mr. Belloc, whose wellknown preference for a state based on "an individual peasantry, with a conservative and clerical type of civilization"-in a word, on "Catholic democracy"-might have influenced their vision. It is Mr. II. N. Brailsford who speaks, the eminent English expert on Near Eastern conditions, who-whatever his shortcomings may be-certainly cannot be suspected of a marked predilection American and anti-Bolshevik; but the | for the type of society referred to in the American Federation of Labor is a above statement. In fact, the circumstance that his sympathies lie, on the whole, in the opposite direction, coupled with his unique knowledge of the East- | are often unjustly blamed. ently has not the courage to challenge ern European situation, endows his pre-

> Writing in the current number of The New Republic, Mr. Brailsford argues that, whereas socialism, the creed of the town worker, has been a foremost factor in the revolutions that have swept away the old forms of government, it is hardly likely that its system, based on collective forms of owning property-also land- and snappy they can hardly be expected to will be able to retain a lasting hold on ; the minds of the land-tilling populations of the countries in question, all of them essentially, some exclusively, agricultural. Even in Great Russia, where, if anywhere on earth, there exist certain historic and temperamental premises for rural communism, the law, originated by the Social revolutionaries and taken over by the Bolsheviki, decreeing the naa dead letter. "The peasant who cultivates a plot of land with his own hands regards himself as its owner, and usage consecrates his claim." Even the restoration of monarchy-to take the extreme case-will not involve the restora-

former owners; once established on his bit of soil the peasant-in Russia as little as elsewhere-cannot be dispossessed. This was the lesson, also, of French revolutionary history. Mr. Brailsford contends that sovietism, if it is to survive at all, must compromise with the strongly individualistic spirit of the small freeholder-compromise even to the extent of losing its identity. Under a Denikin or a Kolchak the same system of land tenure (small freehold ownership) . . . might conceivably result in a solidly individualistic republic with something of the men-

tality of France." So much for Russia. As to countries like the Ukraine, Poland and Hungary, where peasant individualism, directed to a large extent by clerical influences. is the political creed of the masses, the overthrow of the old oligarchy and the breaking up of big estates will inevitably result, for the immediate future at least, in the transference of power to the peasant owners of land. Communistic experiments, as those of Munich and Budapest, tended chiefly to accentuate and embitter the antagonism between the agricultural, individualist majority in the country and the industrial, socialist minority of city dwellers.

Mr. Brailsford's view that the key problem of the entire Eastern European ituation is that of the land, and that no settlement which fails to solve the agrarian question settles anything, coincides with the opinion of most authorities on the subject. His testimony as to the prospective predominance in those countries of individualistic concepts of state and production-concepts which go hand in hand with a strong and pugnacious spirit of nationalism-should, given his sympathies, be conclusive.

The Best Informed

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I find the following among the reported words of one of the gentlemen best informed about the league of nations:

From a speech at Indianapolis: "There is in that covenant not one note of surrender of the independent judgment of the government of the United States, but an judgment would have to join with the judgment of the rest. But when is that judgment going to be expressed, my fellow citizens? Only after . . . there ensues automatically, by the agreements of this covenant, an absolute economic boycott. There will be no trade with that nation by any member of the league; there will be no interchange of communication by post or that nation; its borders will be closed; no citizen of any other state will be allowed to enter it and no one of its citizens will be allowed to leave it. . . . It is a terrible

From a speech at St. Louis:

"Territorial integrity does not mean that you cannot invade another country." From these words of President Wilson 1 gather that if Article X had been in force to the German invasion of France or Belgium, since at the time of that invasion Germany professed not to intend a permanent annexation of French or Belgian territory; but it would have forbidden the intervention of the United States in Cuba, since neant to put the Spaniards permanently out. edy" to crush that nation before the United States is allowed to begin to exercise any judgment of its own as to whether the cause in which it thus terribly intervenes is right-

eous or unrighteous. STEVEN T. BYINGTON. Ballard Vale, Mass., Sept. 16, 1919.

Bubbles of Fashion

(From The Minneapolis Journal) Fashion sets a rapid pace. The travelling men in a recent convention testified to this. Formerly they worked upon the road for three or four markets, stocked the market for the scason and then returned to the home office for a period of leisure. But there is no period of leisure for them now. Change follows change in such quick succession that last week's mode is discarded for a new one of this week, and the salesmen have to be constantly on the alert.

Of course, our temperate climate necessitates regular changes of costume, and these, in reasonable degree, add to the interest and charm of dress. But much of this feverish change merely reflects the unrest of modern life and leads not only to great waste of material but to a certain flimsiness of construction for which dealers

Evidently an article that is to be used. only a few weeks does not deserve the expense and time in the making that a more permanent article demands. If goods are shoddy and poorly made does not the responsibility rest more upon the public with its eagerness for new fashions than upon the manufacturer?

Even articles of more permanent use, like jewelry and furniture, suffer from this restlessness of fashion. If they must be cheap be simple, dignified and permanent. Such fever of change strikes at the heart of good workmanship. Real art suffers as it is speeded up, and things that ought to be a joy forever become the mere bubbles of the

Spurning the Goal

(From The Milwaukee Journal) It's about time to organize our quadrennial little club of three who positively will not be candidates for the Presidency.

An Exception

From The Toledo Blade) In Mr. Carnegie's \$1,000 bequest to Mr. Taft the "Liberty Press" finds a substantial contradiction to the theory that nobody

The Conning Tower

BOOK III, ODE 9, A. D. 1919. (Unearthed by Stas) "Donec eram gratus tibi"

FROM: Q. H. Flaccus, Capt. S. P. Q. R. TO: Lydia J. Forum, Roman Red Cross. SUBJECT: Personal. 1. It has come to the attention of this office

that your discipline and bearing are not what they once were. 2. Them was the happy days. 3. At that time the treasury of H. R. H., the King of Persia, had absolute zero on the

writer in wealth. 4. Return and indicate by indorsement hereon reason for your deplorable conduct. Q. H. Flaccus.

1st IND.

From Lydia J. Forum to Q. H. Flaccus: Returned. Attention is drawn to the fact that at that time the writer ranked Chloë of Thrace. 2. The recent rapid promotion of the latter is not looked upon with favor by Ludia J. Forum.

2nd IND.

From Q. H. Flaccus to Lydia J. Forum: 1. Returned. 2. The promotion referred to in par. 2, 1st Ind. above, was awarded for the showing of exceptional merit.

Q. H. Flaccus,

Lydia J. Forum.

From Lydia J. Forum to Q. H. Flaccus . Returned. Your attitude in this matter is easily appreciated by this office. 2. It is similar to our own recommendations re-

From Q. H. Flaccus to Lydia J. Forum: 1. Returned, with the information that there is a possibility of transferring Chloë to another unit. 2. In this event would you consider appointment as replacement in her

4th IND.

Q. H. Flaceus. 5th IND. From Lydia J. Forum to Q. H. Flaccus: 1. Returned, approved. Lydia J. Forum.

The comet of the eighth magnitude is likely to be visible to the n. c. in a few weeks. But we remember 'Halley's Comet; and how we stayed up, one night in 1910. to see it. And the present imminence leaves

On October 16 the comet will be 44,000,000 miles from the earth. About that time, however, the light rays probably will go on strike, and we shan't be able to see it.

"Twas Not His Nodding Made Him Homer" Dear Boss: At my first (and only) appearance on the stage-it was as Bassanio in M. of V. as done by Strut and Fret-I shook just like Vilda Gray, but I didn't get any credit for it. A.

On the bill of lading at Highlands, N. J. restaurant, they list Corned Beef Hash, Roast Beef Hash and Hamburg Steak. yes, under Miscellaneous Dishes.

Gotham Gleanings Farm and and the Management of the state of

Striking is the order of the day, Miss Fannie Hurst has been spending a few days in Atlantic City. -Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey Allen took in the theatre Wednesday eve'g.

Elegant weather we are having

ican Legion these days.

Joe and Steve Wise got back n Chicago last Saturo

Hank Harrison was a pleasant caller Wednesday with a new hat. -Mr. Henry Churchill entertained a party of young folks Saturday eve'g in his apartments.

-Next Wednesday will be Ralph -II. C. Lodge of Nahant, Mass., is spending September in Washing-

ton, D. C. -Jimmy Montague Thursdayed in this sanctum, passing the time of day, as the phrase is.

-Grant Rice the w. k. poet went down to the races Thursday and had a good though unprofitable time.

Newspaper proofreading, these careless days, is no more slipshod, despite its unavoidable hurry, than book proofreading. In "The Old Madhouse" (p. 15) there are two references to "the tangles of Neacra's

The Sweet Serenity of Books

clerk for Barrie's "The Well Remembered Remembered Horse," he said, "but here is a new book for which Barrie has written a preface. Will that do as well?" G. F. T.

Food prices, according to Mr. Hoover, are going down; and we think seriously of telephoning six or seven restaurants, whose owners are too busy to read the papers, the

Idealism is a fine thing, and we are for it, but there are always twenty-five Lost Advertisements to one Found.

"California, in a sense, is the turning point of the tour," says the Times. In a geographical sense, certainly. ' The boy stood on the burning deck, whence

all but him had fled: "There is a firemen's strike," quoth he, as the flames about him The President evidently is in one of his

untroubled moods. He hasn't pulled a "humorous story" in a week. The President used to speak of his singletrack mind.

His opponents call it a single-trick mind.

The Trade Unionist

By John P. Frey,

Editor International Moulders' Union Journal

Mr. Frey is one of the great constructive forces in the American labor movement. His views are particularly interesting in light of the fact that the moulders have successfully and profitably maintained an industrial peace for many years without any outside aids . or interference.

house hunters and the home makers. You know the house hunter. You have never lived very far from one. They don't like the house they live in; they don't like the one they moved from; they have in mind a house which will meet with all their desires. The fact that such a house never existed and never can exist does not seem to affect them.

The roof is too low in one house; the upper chambers too warm in the Summer. too cold in the Winter; or they want to have several windows open skyward, so they can study the stars when so inclined, or a veranda from which to gaze on rainbows. If there is room enough in the living room the kitchen is too small, or the kitchen has more space for cooking than the dining room can accommodate; there is not room enough for the bookcase, or the front porch is not sufficiently large to meet the ideal.

Carried away with the belief that they will some day discover a home to their liking, they are continually moving from house to house, perhaps temporarily pleased with the new home, but soon discovering that it does not supply all of the conditions they desire.

Moving in the belief that the ideal home will be found becomes a passion-almost a mania. When old age arrives home hunting with them is still an active force. Their furniture has been so scratched, chipped and marked from frequent movings that it is almost worthless. They have never established a standing in the community. But their experiences have taught them nothing, and they are still ready to move again in the belief that the ideal home will be

There are a great many who realize that the ideal home is not to be secured, and instead of moving from house to house they endeavor to select the one containing the most essential features to their happiness and comfort, and then from time to time such changes are made as will adapt the home to the family's necessities. The furniture is retained unmarred by frequent movings. It is an ornament to the home as well as a necessity.

Furthermore, the home maker becomes a part of the community establishes a reputation for practical methods and common sense, and in time wields an influence in the neighborhood which the never-satisfied house hunter can never hope to secure.

And so it is with the workers.

dustrial inconveniences and ills. And so

HERE is a big difference between the | they go from one policy and programme to another, from one ism to another, believing that each programme adopted contains the relief they are seeking, always finding that it proves incapable of meeting their desires, but ready to try something else rather than deliberately work out the most practical means of improving their condition with the methods which they have at hand and which they see applied with success by others.

Some of these types have passed through the Knights of Labor fallacy, embraced the Populistic movement, become wedded to the policy of the I. W. W., and now see their happy home in Bolshevism. The failure of all of these movements to bring about the conditions which they seek to secure has not cured them of the habit, which probably is one of temperament more than of reasen; and this type will continue to move 'Sorcery,'" writes James Albert Wales, " from group to group, from movement to cause he speaks of a man's objecting to he movement, in the vain search for the ideal. | wife's smoking as an 'ideal

The trade unionist is the man who believes that perfection is something to be aimed for, but something which cannot be secured. He believes that the solution of his industrial problems lies through the methods of evolution. He is not a revolutionist, because he knows that revolution breaks his furniture, destroys what he has built up and leaves him impoverished instead of benefited; that it sets him backward instead of forward, and leaves him worse off than when he began.

The trade unionist, if he has intelligently studied the problems which confront him, is never completely satisfied. He is continually planning to improve his industrial condition, but he is determined to do this without endangering what he has al-

What he has secured he has determined to retain, and he will take neither an enthusiast's nor a gambler's chance with what he possesses-it has cost him and his forefathers too much to secure.

The trade unionist, because of his methods, becomes a recognized factor in the community. He has established something He has built upon a solid foundation. He

can be depended upon. He has established his reputation for reliability. We need the architect in our planning for better homes, we need the man who is influenced by ideals, we need those who are prepared to give their energy to improve the conditions of those who toil; but above all we need the men who are not swayed from practical methods, and who are never

willing to abandon the structure they have Some believe that by making frequent | built up for any other until there is tangichanges, by continually experimenting, they | ble evidence and positive assurance that the will at last discover a cure for their in- | new structure can more successfully meet

Reservation Two

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with regret your editorial in Monday's edition upholding Reser-Everybody is joining the Amer- | vation Two, as recommended in the report little effective guarantee for the enforce- | dollar that he spent. ment of its provisions.

theory that no nation will dare to violate its agreements undertaken in the covenant if it spows that the penalty for such a Haves's birthday and his boss Newt | breach is a boycott or war by all the other Baker is planning a surprise for him. nations which are members of the league; that is, if it knows that all the other nations have, in advance of the breach and by the terms of the covenant itself, agreed to visit certain penalties upon the lawbreaker. If the penalty is to be applied only at the option of law-abiding nationsthat is, only if and when Congress or similar lawmaking power in the other countries decides to take such action-the whole fear that a penalty will necessarily follow a breach of faith is entirely absent.

Note the wording of the reservation, "The United States declines to assume any obligation . . . (to go to war or adopt economic measures) except by action of Congress." As this provision obviously means action by Congress at the might just as well read that the United States assumes no obligation whatever, for Sir: I went into a bookstore in the neigh- when a question arises Congress is to be berhood of Gramercy Park and asked the entirely free to act as it chooses at that time. True it is that such a reservation Voice." "We do not have a copy of 'The Well | would still leave penalty action legal, but that would afford little or no strength to a breach of its covenants by a nation with Germany's attitude in the recent war, which might well reason that propaganda, etc., could stay the action of Congress, with the result that that nation could do as it

This is not a technical legal point that I am making. It is plain, every-day common sense. Suppose our statutes provided no certain punishment for crimes, but simply contained a clause to the effect that the penalty would be such and such fine or imprisonment, if the court or jury saw fit at the time to inflict such penalty. How effective would such statutes be to restrain a commission of the crime? It may be said that the manual for courts-martial in the punishment "as the court-martial may inflict." There are so many points of difference, however, between that case and the one under discussion (into which neither time nor space will permit us to enter here) that there can be no analogy. The friends of the league of nations, of

whom there are many millions in this country to-day, should stand unqualifiedly against the adoption of this second reservation, which, if passed, would greatly weaken the whole scheme. A. B. COMSTOCK.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1919.

The Munificent Spender

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger) It may be that the plan of awarding war contracts on the basis of cost plus a profit of the Committee on Foreign Relations. best that could be devised under the circum- me if I thought there was really anything The critics of this reservation are quite stances, but it certainly was not economical. in the theory that eigerette smoking stant right. Without any question it practically . It gave to every contractor an inducement | ed children. eliminates Article X, takes the teeth out of to make the work cost as much as possible, the whole covenant, and leaves it with but | in order to get a profit of 10 cents on every

How it worked is illustrated in the case The covenant is based entirely upon the | of the shell-loading plant at Fort Delaware, which is still incompleted. It was estimated that the plant would cost \$1,500,000 at the outside. Already \$14,000,000 has been spent on it. It is assumed that this money was used in building a larger plant than was contemplated in the original estimate, for with all the waste no one supposes that there can be so great a difference between estimates and expenditures.

The salaries of the officers of the company building the plant were reckoned as part of the cost. So the company set about raising salaries. Its manager had been receiving \$10,000 a year. This was made \$15,000, which carried with it a profit for the company of 10 per-cent, or an extra \$500 on this item. Other lesser increases were made for other officials, each carrying the 10 per cent profit named in the contract.

There was no inducement to seek labor in the lowest market, for the higher the time the question arises, the reservation . wages the bigger the profit. If carpenters could be hired for \$7.50 a day and the contractor paid them \$10 he would make 25 cents more a day on every man hired. And the same rule applied to all material bought,

If the government had tried to devise a plan to make the work cost as much as possible it could not have developed a more perfect

When Congress gets through exhibiting how the plan worked it will be a long time before any public official will again indorse any such scheme for putting easy money in the pockets of contractors.

Labor's Extravagance (From The Philadelphia Record) The retail meat dealer named Dunn from

St. Louis probably exaggerates a little when

he says that people like to pay high prices and crowd the shops where the prices are highest. But there is a clear basis of fact for his statement. He says the working people are the worst of all in this competition army provides, in many cases, for such | for the privilege of paying high prices. They are the people whose incomes have been increased the most. Several million people have more money to spend than they ever had before, and they are clamorous for the best of everything, and they crowd the shops where the prices are highest because there is a natural presumption that the dearer article is the better. And of course if millions of people with more money than they ever saw before are spending it lavishly for things they could not afford before, the dealers who have money fairly thrown at them mark up their prices and take all the money they

Books

By Heywood Broun

66 QUALITY of the sexes is one of the advanced feminine war cries," writes. Marie Corelli, in "My 'Little Bit'" Doran), "when every one with a grain of such equality. Nature's law forbids. Nature insists on contrasts; the small and the great the weak and the strong, the light and the dark. And women know well enough that their 'calling and election' are superior to those of men they are the makers of the race and the ordainers of the future, but their strength is not on the hustings or in the polling booth-it is in the sweetness and silence of 'Home.'"

Any woman who follows Miss Corelli's addice and devotes herself exclusively to making the race and ordaining the future may find her home sweet, but I'm blost of sha

It has remained for Miss Margaret Mayo in her amusing little book "Trouping for the Troops" (Doran) to ascertain the true in wardness of "tout de suite" "I have dis covered," she writes, "that the Spanish 'manyana' and the French 'tout de suite' arrive at about the same time."

"You seem to rid ule the author of servation that the number ideals cause them to repret and cond smoking by women is growing. to be among them."

Personally, I feel much as Mr. Wales does, but the question is confoundedly or attempted to shoulder all the smok for the family, but try as I would I con never lay by enough certificates for the cuglass fruit bowl upon which R had set he heart. There were times when the gos seemed to be in sight. "We need only 210 low ones," I would remark, cheerfally, I began doggedly upon an eigarettes. But when there was no real and only a low such I realized that been obliged once again to cut

it was possible to gain a little. Coursen by terrific raids upon the treasury. And then there came a fatal day when R landlord in green certificates under the bills. Nobody can ever convince he did not know, but he pocketed he

Things came to such a pass that Wednesdays and Fridays I sn gains I had made on Saturdays, Tue and Thursdays. I was on a treadmill w no hope of escape until R came to p tears in her eyes and offered to do share. "Her bit," as she eloquently phrased it. I had not the courage to refuse. I say able to lift a corner of the mortgage, pro aside a few certificates for a rainy day an

bowl. We use it for an ash rece I cannot say that I have no recrets. On the other day I had to work to keep from breaking down when R after guzing at H of 10 per cent for the contractor was the | third, for several minutes looked up to ask

ease the declining years of our gran

We never derive any satisfaction from the promise of relief which is held out by antitobacco legislation. Consuler the Turks for instance. In his "Field, Forest and Farm" (Century) Jean Henri Fabre points out that one of their emperors, Amurat, issued an edict against tobacco which provided that for a first offence every delinquent was "condemned to receive fifty strokes with

the rod on the soles of his feet." "For a second offence the luckless person caught in the act had his nose cut off. But what has been the use of it all? In all Connecticut to-day there is scarcely a farmer who has not his meadow of Turkish

Moreover, according to Fabre: "A king of Persia devised what he thought would cure even this habit: every one chught with a pipe in his mouth had his upper lip cut off. At the same time, of course, every nose proved guilty of snuff taking fell under the executioner's knife. But the atrocious edict of the Persian King proved as futile as that of the Turkish Emperor. Despite all the noses struck off, all the lips cut away, all the feet made to tingle under the rod, the use of tobacco still continued to sprend. These fruitless severities had to be

But if we smokers of to-day come by our heroism as the natural heritage from our martyred predecessors we are, also, an ungrateful lot. To the best of our knowledge there is not a single eigar, organette, or pipe tobacco named after Ralph Lane, the first white man to smoke tobacco. And it must be remembered that he began to smoke in a day when it was not only necessary for him to roll his own, but also impossible to borrow so much as a match, let alone a ciga-

Charles E. Van Loan, who, if not the inventor, was the first man to give a literary quality to the baseball fiction story is available in a new volume of short stories published by Doran under the title "Taking the Count." This volume is made up of Van Loan's prizefight stories, a field in which few have surpassed him. Readers of "The Saturday Evening Post" may remember the particularly vivid and engrossing "Scrap Iron," and most of the other stories in the volume are almost as good.

Shaming a Contemporary From The Charleston News and Courses

The President is saying such disparaging things about the Bolsheviki that we're afraid "The New Republic" will never, never, never condescend to mention his